

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DEC. 18, 1857.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISERS will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper, without first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without regard to persons. No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

A Queer Coincidence.

Some years ago, Duncan K. McRae, Esq., took occasion to promulgate certain distribution doctrines in a speech delivered by him at a River and Harbor meeting held at the Masonic Hall. We need not now say how far that speech ran counter to the principles of the Democratic people of this county. That it did so, and that Mr. McRae was aware of the fact, is sufficiently evidenced by an explanatory letter from him, published in the columns of the Journal. "That was in the winter of 1852-53. In the spring of 1853 a new administration entered upon power. Whether or not Mr. McRae deemed that his claims had been neglected, is not for us to say; for we have to do simply with the facts as they exist, not with the motives of individuals. One thing is certain, Mr. McRae, in the summer of 1853, announced himself a candidate for Congress upon the distribution issue, but having received the appointment of Consul to Paris, retired from the field, and went to France, leaving Mr. Leak to occupy the ground which he had left vacant. Mr. Leak got about as badly beaten as a gentleman could desire.

In this year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, Mr. McRae returns from France. The years of his sojourn there have been like a blank—the stirring events which have agitated the country have failed to reach his ear—while the rest of mankind talk of Kansas, Nicaragua, the monetary crisis, the empty treasury, and the new loan, Mr. McRae begins exactly where he left off years ago—distribution is still the panacea for all our ills. It is like the hot-water and blood-letting of Dr. Sangrado. The treasury is depleted, empty, impoverished—empty it more, says Mr. McRae, take it in the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and give these proceeds to the States. Rob Peter and pay Paul. Make yourself a financier by taking money out of one pocket and putting into another.

The doctrine is a queer one, but it is Mr. McRae's doctrine and he has not only a right to believe in it himself, but to induce other people to do so if he can. We object only to its being promulgated as Democratic doctrine, which it is not. And we here take occasion to remark as we did freely at the time when speaking about the matter at all, that the appointment of Mr. McRae to the Consulate at Paris was an unfortunate one, not because of any personal objections to Mr. McRae, but because of the apparent sanction given to a violation of the principles upon which the administration itself had been placed in power.

But the coincidence to which we mainly wish to call attention, will be better understood by a reference to two letters which have recently made their appearance. One is dated October 22nd, 1857, signed by Mr. McRae and addressed to Wm. F. Daney, Esq., of Edgecombe County, by whom it is published in the Tarboro' Press of the 25th ult., the other is dated December 6th, 1857, signed by W. F. Leak, Esq., and addressed to the editors of the different Fayetteville papers.

We have for various reasons foreborne to publish or refer to the letter from Mr. McRae, above mentioned. In that letter Mr. McRae simply promulgates the scheme which he brought forward years ago, and which we had discussed at length before. In his letter to Mr. Daney, Mr. McRae says, "having no political aspiration to gratify—having voluntarily yielded an honorable office into the hands of the administration, and being altogether desirous of devoting myself entirely to my profession, I am enabled to communicate with you in entire frankness." And again, towards the close of the same letter, Mr. McRae says, "For my own part, I wish some practical farmer, a Democrat, would take this issue in hand and appeal to the people upon it." In the face of these declarations, we could not, without positive discourtesy, regard Mr. McRae as a candidate, or likely to be a candidate—we cannot now so regard him without tacitly accusing him of insincerity in the declarations he has made, and the letter of Mr. Leak comes forward to put the matter at rest, by bringing into the field the "practical farmer"—the "coming man" upon whom Mr. McRae's mental vision was fixed. Regarding Mr. McRae's declarations as made in good faith, and this we feel ourselves bound to do, we must consider him precluded from being himself a candidate for Governor, and regard him as pledged to support the author of the following letter:—

ROCKINGHAM, Dec. 6, 1857.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son, J. GENTLEMEN:—You are authorized and requested to announce myself as a Democratic candidate for Governor at the ensuing gubernatorial election.

My views upon the public land question are too well understood to require any comment at the present. At the proper time they will not be withheld. Respectfully,
Your most obt. W. F. LEAK.

P. S. A similar letter is sent to each of the town papers.

It is certainly a little strange that Mr. McRae should have been the precursor—the *avant courier*—of Mr. Leak's candidacy upon this issue, just before leaving this country in 1853, and that his first public appearance after his return should have been in the same capacity.

Of course, under these circumstances, we cannot bring ourselves to regard Mr. McRae in the light of a candidate, or even an aspirant for the office of Governor. We are unable to see how he *can* be. It is not, therefore, our wish or intention to enter this early upon any personal canvass for or against any aspirant for that position. Mr. Leak's strength and weakness at that point we know like a book, and shall be prepared to meet the issue at the proper time on its own merits, avoiding reference to the mere mouthpieces of what we deem error, as far, at least, as possible. We have lived long enough to know that principles ought to be adhered to, as the rock of our political salvation, while personal squabbles for or against mere men are useless and unprofitable.

KANSAS.—The special session of the Legislature of Kansas, called together by acting Governor Stanton, organized on the 8th instant. Stanton recommends the passage of a law directing the election on the Constitution to be held under different officers, on the same day and at the same places as those prescribed by the Constitutional Convention. Also, authorizing the people to vote for the Constitution in either form or against it in both forms.

FIRE.—An alarm of fire was given about ten o'clock this morning, proceeding from the burning of the residence of Mr. Richard A. Risley, on Fourth street, near Queen. The fire originated in the kitchen, but spread rapidly to the dwelling house, which was consumed, together with all the other buildings on the lot, as well as a small negro house on an adjoining lot. The house adjoining, occupied by Mr. Henry J. Risley, was scorched. The property burned or injured, with the exception of the negro house, belonged to Mr. R. A. Risley, whose loss is estimated at two thousand dollars. He had no insurance.—*Daily Journal*, 16th inst.

—We were surprised to see in some of our cotemporaries, the statement by telegraph that the death of Hon. John Bell, late Senator from Tennessee, had been announced in the Senate of the United States on Tuesday last. We had not heard of Mr. Bell's death. On turning to the Washington papers, we find that it is Hon. James Bell, of New Hampshire.

From California, the Isthmus and Utah.

The Star of the West arrived at New York on Monday, with California dates to the 20th ult., Utah dates to the 7th October, and dates from the Isthmus to the close of last month. She brings over two millions in specie.

The California news is not important. The people there are not suffering so much from hard times as their neighbors on the Atlantic coast. Gold mining has been fairly remunerative—the finances of the State are in a healthy condition—the banking houses have stood the shock—the people of California are very bitter against the Mormons, upon whom they lay the blame of all the Indian outrages committed upon emigrants. The Mormons are unpopular, and will get credit for all the harm they actually do, and a heap more that they do not do. A Mr. Aiken makes a statement in the Los Angeles Star, of a journey overland to California. He says:—

We proceeded quietly and unintercepted on our journey as far as Sweet Water. Here we saw about one hundred and fifty armed men, (all Mormons) they had established an observatory to watch the approach and movements of Gen. Harney's army. We were informed by them that the surrounding mountains were alive with men to watch the movements of the army.

We next met a company of armed men with a train of wagons loaded with an outfit of provisions, munitions of war, etc., about twelve miles from Salt Lake city, on the 20th of September, early in the morning. We learned from Dr. Dunton, surgeon to Brigham Young's army, that they had taken a vote at Salt Lake City, that if the United States army forced its way into Utah they themselves would burn their city, towns, forts, etc., and have every habitation in ashes. That they had already picked out secret places in the mountains to "chance" their provisions and make their future abode with the Indians. The doctor said that arrangements were already made for the army should come, that the settlement, every city, town and village in the States of California, Missouri and Iowa should be immediately burned; that they had men to do this who were not known to be Mormons! And that they would cut off all the emigrant trains, army stores, etc.; that no man, child or animal should hereafter cross the plains without being scalped; that they depended upon and expected the Indians to perform this infernal and cowardly part of their designs.

Unless there be something behind that the public is not informed of, we see no reason for Walker's success in Nicaragua. The report says:—

On the 24th of November a small steamer, the Fashion, appeared off the port of San Juan. She did not attempt to enter but ran down to the Colorado river, where Walker landed fifty men.

On the following day she came into Greytown at full speed, with only ten men on deck. She ran along the shore, and before the boat of the U. S. ship of war Saratoga could board her, Walker and his party, amounting to one hundred and fifty men, had landed at Mr. Scott's wharf.

Capt. Chataud, of the Saratoga, ordered them away from Mr. Scott's premises, and has taken Greytown and the property belonging to the Transit Company, under his protection.

He has also informed Walker that he will not allow any depredations to be committed in either place.

On the Fashion's papers being overhauled, it was found that she was regularly cleared from the Custom House at Mobile.

On Wednesday last (Aspinwall). The British steamer *Delhi* is also here, with dispatches for the British office of the British fleet on this station, and also for Com. Pailding of the U. S. steam frigate Wabash.

We have little doubt but that a strict watch will be kept to prevent reinforcements. The government of the United States is fully in earnest about this matter.

The Constitution of Oregon has been ratified by the people, who voted against slavery and exclude free negroes.

Things about the Court House.

The election today is progressing very quietly. At half-past twelve o'clock there were about two hundred and fifty votes polled. How the thing is likely to go we are unable to say.

The polls are opened in the Clerk's office down stairs, the County Court being in session up stairs.

When we were up, there was a man in the stocks, who did not appear to like it, but still took it much easier than we could have done. In the prisoner's box, up stairs, there was a man up on a charge of horse-stealing.

We learn that the man going under the name of Phillips, submitted and has been sentenced to be whipped and imprisoned.—*Daily Journal*, 17th inst.

A SPLENDID NUMBER.—The *Electric Magazine* for January, has two steel plates which are really valuable—particularly the second one. This preference for the second may appear ungallant, as the first is the portrait of a lady—Mrs. E. Barrett Browning, but then the second contains the portraits of thirteen gentlemen, and such gentlemen, too. "Walter Scott and his Literary Friends at Abbotsford." There are the lineaments of Scott, Mackenzie, Wilson, (Christopher North), Crabbe, Lockhart, Wordsworth, Jeffrey, Ferguson, Tom Moore, Allen, Campbell, Wilkie, the Painter, and Constable, Scott's Publisher. The plate is engraved by Sartain, of Philadelphia, from a painting by Thos. Faed. The literary contents of the number are worthy of the engraving.

AN ADVOCATE'S PEEK.—We call the attention of the Grand Jury now in session, to the following outrageous affair, hoping that the perpetrator may be discovered and receive his deserts:—

Hearing that a gentleman from Richmond county was a candidate for Governor, the man threw himself into an attitude and ejaculated "another Richmond in the field," then, forgetting the words of Shakespeare, he went on to say that one Richmond gentleman had been used up long ago, too badly to revive.

GOVERNOR WALKER.—It is asserted that Gov. Walker will shortly resign, and is now preparing an address, setting forth his reasons.

The Senate Standing Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The caucus of all parties in the Senate have agreed to constitute the committees as follows:—

Foreign Relations—Messrs. Mason, Douglas, Sibley, Polk, Crittenden, Howard and Pugh.

Commerce—Messrs. Hunter, Pearce, Gwin, Bright, Biggs, Fessenden and Cameron.

Commerce—Messrs. Clay, Benjamin, Bigler, Tompkins, Bell, Benton, Hamilton, and Johnson.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Davis, Fitzpatrick, Johnson, Irwin, Broderick, Wilson and King.

Public Lands—Messrs. Mallory, Thompson, of N. J., Shideell, Allen, Hammond, Bell, of Tenn., and Hale.

Judiciary—Messrs. Bayard, Thompson, Pugh, Benjamin, Giddings and Johnson.

Post Offices and Post Roads—Messrs. Yulee, Bigler, Gwin, Fitch, Henderson, Colman and Dixon.

Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Johnson, Pugh, R. W. Johnson, Broderick, Foster and Harlan.

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Benjamin, Biggs, Thompson, of Ky., Kennedy and Durkee.

Patents and Patent Office—Messrs. Reid, Evans, Yulee, Simmons and Trumbull.

Public Lands and Grounds—Messrs. Bright, Hunter, Douglas and Hale.

Territories—Messrs. Douglas, Jones, Sebastian, Fitzpatrick, Greer, Sumner and Wadsworth.

Revolutions—Messrs. Wright, Bigler and Harlan.

Audit and Control of Contingent Expenses—Messrs. Evans, Wright and Dixon.

Three Days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14th.—The steamer *Europa*, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 28th ult., arrived here this morning.

The *Adriatic* was passed by the *Europa* within 600 miles of Liverpool on the morning of the 3d of December, having run from the light ship to Liverpool in less than ten days.

The steamer *Indian* arrived out on the 25th, and the *Arago* on the 26th.

Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £780,000.

From India.—Later accounts from India say that the fugitive insurgents from Delhi had been defeated at all points. Lucknow was safe, and strong reinforcements were near. The British Government will now assume the control of India.

General Havelock would have 7,000 troops at Lucknow by the end of October.

Fifteen ships, with troops to the number of six thousand men, had reached the Indian ports from England.

The mutineers had been defeated at Agra, with a loss of forty-three guns and a great amount of treasure, and one thousand men killed.

General Havelock was still safe at Lucknow, though the enemy were in great force in the vicinity.

The King of Delhi was to be tried by a military commission. Two more of his sons had been shot.

The fall of Delhi had a marked effect upon the natives at Meerut.

The arrears of revenue were coming in rapidly. The news from China is unimportant.

ENGLAND.—The Northumberland and Durham District Bank suspended with liabilities amounting to £3,000,000 sterling. It was also feared that the assets of the bank would prove bad.

There was great financial excitement at New Castle, but the banks were extending assistance, and the operations were kept employed.

Government, it was said, would not bring forward its financial measures until the 1st of January.

Other important commercial suspensions have occurred, including Messrs. Reder & Baldeman, at London, in the German trade, liabilities £100,000; J. R. Hubbard, at Leeds, wool merchant, liabilities £60,000, and some half dozen Hamburg houses.

An acceptable proposition has been made for the liquidation of Messrs. Dennistoun and Messrs. Naylor, Vickers & Co.'s liabilities.

The demand for money is diminishing, and the issues of the Bank of England are almost within the limits again. Gold is flowing in steadily.

The English ministers will propose the total abolition of the East India Company's Government, as soon as Parliament meets, and the Indian Empire will be brought under the British Crown and Parliament.

Lord Clarendon announced to a deputation on the subject of slavery that the French scheme of negro emigration from Africa will probably be abandoned.

FRANCE.—The Bank of France has reduced its rates of discount one per cent. The Spanish government has instructed Gen. Concha to organize forces for service against Mexico, in case negotiations shall fail.

TURKEY.—The Turkish government officially intimates the probable necessity of moving troops to the Danube, on account of the trouble in the principality. Troops were said to be already moving towards Wallachia.

AUSTRALIA.—Three hundred thousand pounds of Australia gold had reached Suez. The news from that country, however, had not been telegraphed.

Additional Details of the Financial Crisis.

On Wednesday last (Aspinwall). The Durham district Bank, another large provincial bank, stopped payment. They paid up capital of the bank and the reserve fund exceeds £700,000.

The liabilities are estimated at £3,000,000 sterling and the amount of assets are said to be unfavorable.

The head office of the institution is at New Castle-on-Tyne. On the stock exchange there was no trading, and the bank was connected with the coaleries, iron works and ship building concerns many of which it was feared would be compelled to stop. The branch Banks of England had undertaken to assist some of the large colliers so that the workmen would remain employed. The other banks in the vicinity were regarded as quite safe, and there had been no run upon them.

At the bank of England and discount market there was a further subsidence of the pressure, and loans on the stock exchange were obtainable at 4 to 5 per cent.

It was understood that the issues of the Bank of England had returned to a point within the limit authorized by the charter.

On Thursday, the 26th ultimo, there was more buoyancy on the stock exchange than for several weeks preceding, and consols advanced to 98½ a 90½ for money.

At the Bank of England there was a full but not an increased demand, and in the discount market more ease was evinced.

On the stock exchange there was no trading for money, and loans were freely offered on government securities at 5 per cent.

At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Dennistoun, a proposition was made and accepted that the creditors in Great Britain and the United States should be paid in six instalments, extending over a period terminating on the 30th of Oct. 1860, with a five per cent. interest on each instalment.

The Latest.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday afternoon, Nov. 18.—Letters from Hamburg report the stoppage of Levin, Hertz & Shone, an old established house.

An extraordinary meeting of the civil council of Hamburg, it was agreed unanimously to request the position of the Senate to create exchequer bills to the amount of 15,000 marks banco, to be lent on security of imperishable merchandise, stock bonds or railway shares.

The overland mail arrived at Trieste, with Calcutta dates to October 23d, and Bombay to November 3d.

The division of the British fleet on this station, and the *Delhi* had both arrived within the Residence of Lucknow. The enemy were said to be in great force in the vicinity and very strong in artillery. A convoy of provisions had arrived safely at Lucknow shortly after their relief and reinforcements of 2,000 men it was supposed would reach them from Cawnpore about the 24th of October.

A column of 3,000 men under General Greathead was also on the way to Lucknow, and expected to arrive about the 30th of October, when the British forces there would number 7,000 men. The column under General Greathead defeated a large body of Delhi refugees, with heavy loss to the latter, at Bolnisiur, on the 4th of October.

On the same day they also stormed and destroyed the fort of Malgahur, on which the enemy had seized, and on the 5th had another successful engagement with the fugitives at Allypaur, at which 400 of the enemy were cut up. The column then proceeded to Agra, and reached that place on the 16th of October, when it was suddenly attacked by a large force of mutineers, who were repulsed with immense slaughter, the loss of all their guns, 43 in number, five lacs of rupees, and a large amount of ammunition. The number of mutineers killed is said to be about 1,000. The British loss was small.

Col. Wilson had attacked and defeated the rebels at Bithoor.

Reports were rife of threatening disturbances at Hyderabad. Nizam Sahib was said to be near Bithoor again.

Macin Neigh, heretofore a friend of the British, had turned against them since the storming of Delhi was announced.

The fall of Delhi has had a marked effect in Meerut and the contiguous districts. The arrears of revenue were being brought in rapidly and loyally was the order of the day in the northwestern provinces.

Part of the Bombay regiment had mutinied at Deccan. The Madras Presidency, the Scinde and the Nizam's dominions remained tranquil.

The Europeans at Bangalore, about 1,000 in number, were still being treated gently for relief. Fears were entertained for their safety.

Part of the 32nd Bengal Infantry had mutinied at Deoghur. Two regiments of the Koth contingent had also mutinied and murdered the agent resident there.

Eighteen men of the Bombay grenadiers had been executed at Ahmedabad for plotting an insurrection.

At Calcutta a steady exchange was 2s 2½d. The tightness in the money market continued. No improvement in the produce market.

At Bombay the import market was expected to improve. Higher sales of interest were anticipated. Government securities continued depressed.

From Havana.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 14.—The steamer *Isabel*, from Havana, has arrived. There is no political news of importance.

Further from Walker's Expedition.

A correspondent of the Panama Star, writing from Aspinwall, under date of the 21st inst., furnishes the following additional particulars of the landing of General Walker in Nicaragua, and of his subsequent movements:—

The Fashion appeared off Aspinwall on the 24th of November, and entered the harbor, but kept on her way down the coast. On arriving at the mouth of the Colorado, about twenty miles from Greytown, she came to and landed 45 of the filibusters. The next day she appeared again off Greytown, under a full head of steam ran into the harbor, close by—under the very guns of the United States ship of war Saratoga—held along the side of an old bank, near the warehouse and before the guns of the Saratoga were or could be manned and brought to bear, the filibusters, with Walker at their head, scrambled over the side of the bank, and from there to dry land. One hundred and forty-one, all told, landed on the bank, on the point opposite Greytown, making 186 in all. They are all armed with Minton rifles.

The party of 45, landed at the mouth of the Colorado, is commanded by Capt. Frank Anderson, one of the original "fifty-six" who went from California with Walker in his first invasion of Nicaragua. Upon landing, the party immediately proceeded up the Colorado to its junction with the San Juan twenty miles from Greytown, and took possession of the service of the United States in the river, owned and occupied by a man of the same name, a British subject. At this point the party divided. Twenty of the men were sent five miles up the river, and stationed themselves at a point called Fort Anderson, on the plantation of Senor Patasca, a Spanish subject, on the Costa Rica side. Walker would make plans in such force as to bury all attempts to subvert the United States steamer, a brig from Galveston were daily expected with other filibusters.

Walker landed 60 barrels pork, 90 barrels beef, 90 barrels flour, 1 cask sugar, 1 cask rice, 8 sacks coffee and 2 boxes ammunition, enough to last only a few weeks.

The frigate *Wabash*, Commodore Paulding's flag-ship, left this port at two o'clock, yesterday, for Greytown. If the reinforcements expected do not arrive before the *Wabash* reaches Greytown they will be intercepted—they will never land.

Walker's Officers are Col. Bruno, Col. Swingle, Captain Fayouss and Col. Hough. Dr. Kellum is at the head of the British expedition. Public opinion and feeling, native and foreign, at Greytown as well as here, is strong against Walker. The general impression is that he will be starved out in six weeks. Immediately on landing his men, Walker took possession of the warehouse of the Transit Company, and began to appropriate lumber.—They were ordered off by Capt. Chataud, of the Saratoga, who took possession of the warehouse.

On the Fashion's papers being overhauled, it was found that she regularly cleared from the custom-house at Mobile.

Lieut. Cillely attempted to land on the point with two men, on a gunning excursion. He was ordered off by Walker. Cillely replied that he was an American citizen and had as good a right there as Walker. Walker answered: "You are not a citizen, you are a pirate. If you do not leave immediately I will arrest you." Cillely left.

I have news from Fort San Carlos and Castillo Rapids to the 28th November. The fort was still blockaded by Gen. Canby in the steamer San Carlos, with fifty men. It was held by 250 Nicaraguans, one-half of which were Indians.

About 400 Costa Ricans held the Rapids, about one-half fit for duty. Provisions were very scarce.

A correspondent of the New York Times writes:—There were four small boats about Scott's shipyard which Walker had taken possession of. The day the Fashion left Walker had sent one of these boats up the river to take possession of the Custom House at Aspinwall. Walker planted two of his "one star" flags over the buildings he occupied in Punta Arenas on landing. He landed six field pieces, and the men were daily drilling, each one with his rifle.

The men were nearly all robust, strong fellows, who seemed to have a very clear idea of the work they would have to perform.

The New York Journal of Commerce, on the authority of a private letter, states that when Walker and his men attempted to seize the boats referred to by the Times' correspondent, Captain Chataud, of the Saratoga, interfered and obliged him to relinquish them. Walker then sent Scott's schooner, the schooner sent out here during the former difficulties, sold to the local government and never paid for, resold by Walker to Scott and since claimed by the original owner, and commenced dismantling her to obtain materials for floats and rafts.

The Saratoga again interfered, and a file of soldiers with bayonets fixed to their rifles, were ordered to desist. Walker was then ordered to give up possession of Scott's houses and grounds, which order he reluctantly obeyed, moving further up and fixing his headquarters at the pilot's house. Both the United States and British naval authorities are determined to prevent, if possible, the landing of reinforcements.

The United States steamer Tuleau was at Boca del Toro on the 3d, but would be ordered to San Juan.

Congress—Monday, December 15th.

SENATE.—A resolution was adopted to appoint the standing committee on Wednesday next, at one o'clock. Mr. Evans announced the death of his colleague, Judge Butler, in an appropriate manner, and eulogies were also delivered by Messrs. Mason, Pugh, Clay and Cameron; after which the customary resolutions were adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Speaker announced the standing committees. The special committee appointed to examine the new hall reported that it was ready for occupation, and recommended that possession be taken of it on Wednesday; which report was concurred in. A message was received from the Senate announcing the death of Hon. A. P. Butler, late a senator from South Carolina, and a message was resolved upon to express to his memory. Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, offered resolutions of respect for the deceased, and pronounced a feeling and appropriate eulogy. He was followed by Messrs. Stephens of Georgia, Harris of Illinois, and Goode of Virginia. The House then adjourned.—*Union*.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Private information received by the last arrival from the plains states that Dr. Hunt, the Indian agent, and only "gentle" United States officer who remained in Utah after the other officials left last spring, effected his escape and reached Col. Johnston's camp on the Sweet Water. Previous to the departure of the other federal officers Dr. Hunt took refuge in a small Indian village, and was there guarded by him, through the passes of the mountains. He was six weeks reaching the South Pass.

The Senate democratic caucus to-day postponed the nomination of printer until Wednesday. The subject increases in interest.

The bill prepared by Senator Douglas to enable the people of Kansas to hold a constitutional and State government is similar in its provisions to that heretofore introduced by Senator Tompkins.

Mr. English, of the Indiana delegation, publicly asserts that their visit to the President was merely one of courtesy and had no connection with Kansas affairs.

A private dispatch received here states that Messrs. Shields and Steele have been elected U. S. Senators from Minnesota.

Later from Kansas.—Why the Legislature was Called.

LEWISTOWN, Dec. 1.—Secretary Stanton issued his proclamation convening a special session of the Territorial Legislature because he was informed that the territorial legislature would otherwise take steps that might result in civil war. A paper signed by a majority of both branches of the Legislature and five or six prominent free State men was presented to Stanton, telling him that this step was not an act of insurrection, but that the special session would confine its legislation to defeat the Lecompton constitution. He was informed that the Legislature would meet in any case.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13th.—The steamer *Daniel Webster*, from Havana, with dates to the 8th, has arrived. An edict had been received from Spain for a tax by stamping the books of merchants, each folio to be charged 25 cents.

The Vice President.

MOBILE, Dec. 12, 1857.—Hon. John C. Breckinridge, Vice President of the United States, has left this city for Washington via Montgomery.

Condition of the Banks of Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 13.—The following is a statement of the condition of the banks in Rhode Island, not including those of Providence, for the week ending Dec. 7: Circulation \$1,096,368; deposits \$709,413; loans \$77,783,895; specie \$140,213.

Heavy Rain.—Flooded Damage.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 10.—Account from Alabama report tremendous rains and floods for several days. The country is flooded and serious damage has been done in all directions. The loss is said to be immense.

United States Station at Liberia.

RICHMONT, Va., Dec. 10.—The Hon. R. M. T. Hunter was to-day re-elected to the United States Senate by a nearly unanimous vote.

From the Secretary of the Legislature—Tombstone.

Dr. Leane, Dec. 14.—The special session of the Kansas Legislature was organized on the 8th. Secretary Stanton, acting Governor, says in his message: "In consequence of recent events I find myself compelled by a sense of duty to call you together that you may adopt by prompt legislation measures to avert calamities which now threaten the public peace. He recommends the passage of an act directing that the election be held under different officers on the same day and at the same place provided for by the proclamation of the President of the constitutional convention authorizing the people to vote for the constitution in either

The County Court for this County commenced its sessions to-day, James T. Miller, Esq., Chairman presiding.

William A. Richardson, of Illinois, to be governor of the Territory of Nebraska, vice Mark W. Izard, resign-

business of the country. It is this undue expansion of credit which has brought the country to its present embarrassments. The extension of bank credits and the over-issue of bank notes is a part, and a very important part, of this undue expansion. A spirit of speculation being created, a demand

their policy, and for the present must be endured; it will be
 their own fault if another revulsion should find them in a like
 condition.

As an additional restraint upon the tendency of the banks
 over-issue, as well as for the purpose of keeping an ample
 supply of specie in constant circulation, the suppression of
 all bank notes under the denomination of twenty dollars is
 recommended to the consideration of those under whose
 jurisdiction these State institutions exist.

The sum of \$2,000 was appropriated at the last session of

Bishop also. Mr. Closs having disavowed all intentions to implicate the committee, the Bishop entertained the charge and Mr. Burton called on Mr. Shell, one of the committee, by whom he proved that so far from attempting to influence their decision, he had frequently told them he wished each member to make up his own opinion according to his own judgment on the testimony submitted to their consideration.

and made general headway with the Empress: thus honor. No such success has been achieved in the court circle of St. Petersburg since the days when Catherine II recognized the superiority of the claims of personal merit over aristocratic pretension. In this latter respect, however, the Chævalier has been discovered not to be wanting. He is said to have established his title to a pure Mongolian descent, and may now be reckoned among the *gods* of the empire.